Where Satas Finds No Idie Hands for Mis-ebief 8411 to Do-Nucturing the Sound Mind in the Sound Body, with Fair Play for the Criminal and for the Public.

From the "College on the Hill." as the New York State Reformatory at Elmira ie facetiously called, comes its seven-teenth year book and annual report. a most interesting volume, full of en-tertaining and instructive, and often surprising information as to the workings of an institution based upon a theory of crime which has not yet passed the stage of more theory to be accepted universally as a fact. An examination of this book, which cannot fall to interest every one who is interested in crime, cannot he begun better than calling attention to the fact that its well-bound and well-printed and tirely the work of inmates of the institution, trained in its workshops and trade schools.

It may be well to recall a few things about the founding of this institution which may have passed from the memory of those not directly interested in it. In 1876 an act of the Legislature authorized it, and in July of that year the first prisoners were sent there. It is founded upon the theory that crime is a disstrive to cure; that the sanctions of criminal law are not primarily punitive, but curative.

The Reformatory receives males between 16 and 30, sent for the most part upon the indeterminate sentence plan. That is, they are committed for a period not less than the least sentence of the law for each particu lar crime, and not greater than the maximum sentence. They are grouped and graded by the authorities of the institution, and are paroled upon good behavior, if the authorities deem them to be "convalescent" or entirely eured of their moral, physical, and menta disorder. The motto of the institution is this quotation: "No man, whatever his offence, ought ever to be discharged from restraint except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually, and physically capable of earning a livelihood."

Of course, the law does not permit the carrying out of this theory to its extreme. But the authorities of the institution claim so much for the practical workings of their system that most of their prisoners are fit to go out upon parole long before their sentences expire. the 5,899 prisoners who have been committed to their care since July, 1876, 4,589 have been released upon parole, and only forty-six have broken their paroles. The parole system is worked in this manner, to quote the annual:
"The individual under parole is merely a

prisoner of the highest probationary grade. It he abuse his privileges, if he prove himself incapable of enjoying honestly and moderately the liberty conceded to him, he is deemed unreformed and is returned to confinement. The convict when first committed is strictly denied all indulgence. Little by little, as by his conduct and application he shows himself rthy, minor privileges are given him. It after a reasonable lapse of time he proves deserving of the confidence reposed in him. greater latitude is accorded, and the consecent is allowed to mingle with the free and healthy, provided that at stated intervals he reports his condition to those in charge of his case. When after a fairly long trial the conduct and circumstances of the paroled man commend his unrestricted freedom, an absolute warrant is awarded, releasing him from all further surveillance and restraint."

First in order comes the question, what sort of persons are these young men? The average at this institution is twenty-one years. "A large proportion of the reformatory population." says the report, "is composed of young men who, to all outside appearances, compare quite favorably with the classes of young men at large, from which they are recruited. They are not generally adepts in crime. Many are first offenders. mainly the victims of their natural selfishness and love of pleasure. Whatever bad habits they may have acquired have not yet left indelible marks upon them. In many cases a few months of reflection, and calm, orderly living suffice to bring their good qualities and feelings into action.

I.

In most States this class, even to a great extent in this State, through the incredulity of some of the magistrates, is condemned to the clety of hardened criminals in the penitentiaries, where reformation is never thought of. except, possibly, for a few hours on Sunday. In several States this class is condemned to breed vices as cesspools breed disease.

Now let us examine for a moment the statistics of these 5.800 young men, which have been carefully compiled, and throw some amazing lights upon the causes of crime in this State, and notably in this city, for most of these young criminals are from New York. It must, however, be borne in mind that the "College on the Hill" harbors only selected er minals, even of the ages between sixteen and thirty. Of the 5.890, 5,714 were whites and 185 were negroes, Chinese, and Indians. Of the 5,714 whites, 1,163 were foreign born. 261 had one foreign parent, and 1,863 had both parents foreign, but were born in this country; 2.274 had pative parents.

The statistics of ancestry and surroundings are especially interesting; 12.3 per cent. had insanity or epilepsy in their ancestry, 38.3 per cent. had drunkenness in their ancestry clearly established, 13.1 per cent. were doubtful, and 48.6 per cent, claimed to have temperate ancestors. As to education, 13.1 per cent. had ancestors who could not read or write. 31 per cent. had ancestors who could Larely read and write, 51.4 per cent, had ancestors of common-school education, and only
4.5 per cent. had ancestors with high-school
education or more. These statistics are the
more significant as these criminals were of
the best class that bassed through the hands
of justice in this State. Again, as to perminary
circumstances, only 4.6 per cent, were of pauper litth, only 18.5 per cent, were of iorehanded parents, while 70.9 per cent, had
parents who accumulated nothing.

As to the occupations of these ancestors,
only 2.2 per cent, were the sons of professional
men. 11.1 per cent, came of parents who were
servants or clerks, 35.1 per cent, came of common laborers, 34.2 per cent, from parents who
were mechanics, and 17.1 per cent, of parents
who were engaged intrade.

In the matter of environment these facts
were collected: cestors of common-school education, and only

EDUCATION. ad and write with difficulty...... Common school
High school or more CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

nominal eximples of the companies of the company.

2.338 or 42.8 or 43.5 or 44.6 roll of sixty-five privates to the company.

2.35 or 4.3 There are two companies of the upper first or probationary grade (blue suit), eight companies of the iower first or neutral grade. They collect also statistics as to susceptibility to moral impressions, and, as these are based upon the careful questioning of each individual prisoner on the day of his entering by a competent person, they are of some value. As to this the result was:

Per Positively no susceptibility to moral im-

The physical strength of 88 per cent was good, and the mental capacity of 71 per cent. was up to the average of young men of their class everywhere. As to the nature of the offences for which they were committed 93.0 per cent. committed crimes against property. 6 per cent. committed crimes against property. 6 per cent. committed crimes against the peace. Fifty-seven per cent. were between 16 and 20 years of age. Si per cent. between 20 and 25, and 10 per cent. between 25 and 30.

The results of the system are shown in the paroles. The whole number paroled out of these 5.800, whose statistics we have been giving, was 3.280. The average of detention before parels was 72 months. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven of these are now absolutely released, and 515 are still on parole, Four hundred and thirty-three had to be dis-

charged by the expiration of their sentences. The authorities of the institution estimate that of the paroled but 10.3 per cent have re-turned to criminal practices.

II. With this understanding of the character of the persons with whom the reformatory deals, and of the excellent results of that dealing, let us proceed to inquire into the means The investigations the past year." says (ien-

ing, let us proceed to inquire into the means.

"The investigations the past year," says General Superintendent Z. R. Brockway in his preface, "have strengthened the opinion that physical degeneracy is a common subjective cause of criminal conduct; that mental powers enfeebled, untrained, uninformed, characterize the mass of criminals, a condition evidencing physical degeneration as its source; that such persons are not serviceable in the employments of free society, and so get seem discharged from situations, and cannot readily provide legitimately for their own subsistence. They are at the same time possessed of wants not always refuned but usually imperious and expensive, the means to gratify which ther impulsively and unscriminously obtain."

The whole aim of the treatment at this "hospital" is to correct the physical, mental, and moral weaknesses; to make the body and the brain strong, and to if them with the tools wherely they may enable the young men to fight the battle of life successfully and honestly. The institution takes the young man, without a trade or an education, gives him both, teaches him to know right from wrong and to prefer right, and then sends him out.

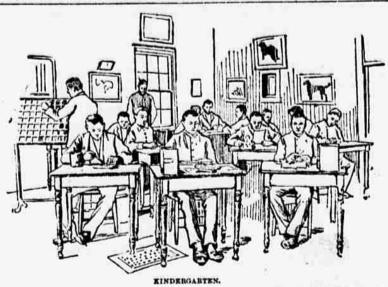
There are practically four departments—the trade schools, the educational schools, the military training, and the haysical culture. The three last, and to a great extent all four, are so intimately connected that, without any one, the others would be of much less use, if of any use at all. The trade enables the young man to support himself honestly, the education gives him the powers of reason and judgment, the tast for reading and refinement, the aspiration to be an honest and an honored citizen. The military training teaches discipline. terize the mass of criminals, a condition evidencing physical degeneration as its source; that such persons are not serviceable in the employments of free society, and so get seem discharged from situations, and cannot readily provide legitimately for their own subsistence. They are at the same time possessed of wants not always refined but usually imperious and expensive, the means to gratify which they impulsively and unserringlously obtain."

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"Men of low organisation." says this report. with wise insight, "can be made to do class work with head erect, shoulders back, and clastic step. But remove the tension of drill and there returns the shuffling gait, with relaxed shoulders and head bent forward, sug-gestive of the cart horse, which holds its head aloft under the influence of the check rein, but whose nose seeks the ground when the

No the military drill would be of small value



regularity, erect bearing. The physical cul-ture gives him the sound hody to which ex-cesses and perverted thoughts are more dis-tasteful.

Of the school of mechanical arts it is hardly

cesses and perverted thoughts are more distasteful.

Of the school of mechanical arts it is hardly necessary to say more than that it includes all manner of useful trades, whether of the kind that are but little above manual labor or of the kind that border upon pure brain labor. Here may be learned bricklaying, blacksmithing, bookbinding, barbering, bashing, brassworking and ironworking, bashing, brassworking and ironworking, bashing, brassworking and ironworking, bashing, painting, printing, photography, blumbing, stenography, shoemaking, upholstering, mechanical drawing, tailoring, and wood carving. The endeavor is to make the prison self-sustaining so far as is possible, but the prime object of putting men to trades or occupation for which they are adapted is not interfered with under any consideration.

"Of the 072 mon," says the report, "who have been received at the reformatory within the past twelve months, over 400 were found to have not rade. With the exception of those physically disabled, not one has been left without effort having been made to teach him a trade for his self-maintenance. The prisoners are taught to perform their tasks well and dextorously. They are frequently examined and are fined for lack of progress. Each of these lines lengthens confinement, and the knowledge of this stimulates them to their best action."

The management recognizes that a prisoner has not the incentive of providing for himself or his family as has the free man, and that therefore, in the interest of the best results, an incentive must be supplied. This incentive is found in a wage system. "On his entrance into the reformatory the prisoner is presented with a complete outfit, and is theneeforth put upon his own resources. Being put in the lower first or neutral grade, he is paid for every full day's work at the rate of 45 cents a day. To this amount he may add considerably by performing more than the required amount of work, for which he is paid at the rate of eight hours to the day. For shortage in task aloss up

what better clothing, shetter food, and for these he is charged 50 cents a day. Men who fall 60 the second grade, of which more will be said hereafter, get no wages and are as convicts in penitentiarios. The law is at present at the trial stage for this wage-earning system, and, if it continues to approve liself, the law will in all probability be changed. As it stands now even the most diligent can earn but a meagre sum, as there is a maximum beyond which wages cannot be paid.

III.

The military training was begun in 1888 and has advanced most rapidly, until now the reformatory is practically a military school, with privates, non-commissioned officers, officers of the line and staff, and musicians, all from the young convicts. The reformatory is under military rather than penitentlary discipline, and thus gets all the good effects of rigid government with the least possible show of force and of prison law. The first grade men become commissioned officers and subalterns and act as minor guards, duty men, patrolmen, monitors, and the like. Thus, in a certain sense, the young convicts have the controlling and disciplining of themselves in their own hands. They guard themselves, report and judge breaches of discipline. Of course the authorities of the institution are really the managers of it. but they delegate their authority, seeing to it that that authority is not abused. Rigid rules exist for punishment of breaches of discipline and for the examination into and redress of grievances.

There are three styles of dress in the reformatory, corresponding to the three grades. The officers of all kinds are chosen from the highest grade. The two other grades make the privates, but they also are kept separate. the men of the neutral grade not being mixed with the mon who have fallen to the convict grade. The battalion as now constituted con-



probationary grade (blue suit), eight companies of the lower first or neutral grade (black suit), and six companies of the second or convict grade (red suit). The only subalterns chosen from the ranks of the neutral grade are corporals and second and third sergeants. From the red suits no officers of any sort are chosen.

The new drill hall is not done, and at present on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in favorable weather, the whole regiment is ordered to the parade ground. There is not only guard meunt and battailon drill, but also company drill. On one of these afternoons a visitor to the reformatory, not knowing that he was at a prison, would think he was at a military school. There are also competitive drills, with three officers to act as judges. There are awkward squade. In short, there is parfect training in infantry tactics from the manual of arms to the guard mount.

"That it improves the body," says the report, "can be readily understood. It also aids the mind by means of the systematizing influences it introduces into the workings of the brain. The necessity of responding promptly to every command, of watching untiringly for every order, and of executing it with rapidity sharpens the perceptions of those unused to intellectual activity. It imparts a strict conception of the value of order, government,

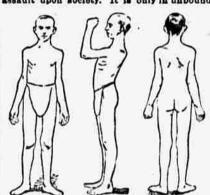
prove by their statistics that the criminal classes are deficient in body and in mind.

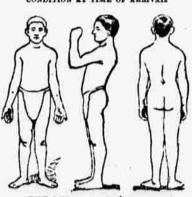
As a result of the gymnasium work, the most surprising changes are made and that too in exceeding short periods of time. These physical changes are for mental and moral growth. For by physical exercise, by the thorough caring of the body, the fettered and fogged minds are set free and cleared and got into condition for improvement. The work of the gymnasium at the reformatory tells in the class room, in the trade school and in the battailor.

Not the least of the good effects of the gymnasium is the curing or allaying of sexual viciousness. Most of these youths have been accustomed to either illicit intercourse or to self-abuse. As is well known, the sexual vices are the horror of all prisons and penitentiaries. Seclusion, confinement, bonds, all are of no avail in curbing the impure thoughts that result in impure and degrading actions. At the reformatory they claim that the gymnasium minimizes this evil. The expenditure of nervous energy, "says the report." in exercising and training, the stimulating influences of healthy competition, sathing, and the induction of fatigue, tend to diminish crotic desires. It has not been found that physical improvement brings into prominence brutish traits, but, on the contrary, produces rest in the troubled centres of the brain."

These physical exercises, however, are but the foundation for the mental growth which the educational department strives to give the young convicts. Of education for young convicts, the superintendent observes:

"The exaggeration of the intelligence of not so mischievous. Ordinary criminality is assault upon society. It is only in unbound





AFTER THREE MONTHS' TRAINING.

APTER THREE MONTHS' TRAINING.

novels and in the unsophisticated minds of amateur penologists that the criminal is a wonder of learning and accomplishments. Most men who lie or cheat or steal do no because they are in some way too week to do better. What others gain by honest intelligent industry they seek by dishonest schemes, not because they are too week and wittess to follow truth and honesty.

"The reformatory course aims to give to the inmates such a mastery of the elements of a common English education that he shall beable to meet all educational requirements of the work for which he has been fitted in the industrial classes. The paroled man goes forth with his necessary stock of elementary knowledge well in hand, with enough technical knowledge to meet with confidence all the requirements of his occupation. For such a man society will generally afford ample opportunity to realize his hopeful purpose to become a good citizen."

The school of letters at the reformatory includes instruction in all the subjects that are comprised in the graded school and in the high school, with some additional courses for avanced pupils in political economy, practical ethics, and philosophy. There are classes for teaching English to those who do not speak it, to Italians, Swedes, and Germans. There is also a kindergarten, of which more will be said presently. The reformatory also publishes a weekly newspaper, the Manmary, which is edited by a convict and contains very little reading matter not written by inmates. Then there are Sunday afternaced lectures by distinguished men invited to address the convicts and also lectures during the week by inmates who are in the highest classes. Among the subjects in this latter course, which was, by the way, wore "Wonders of Electricity."

"In of lees." Music and Musical Instruments." Pages and their Feculiarities." and geographical and historical topics. The superintended for the slectures in awakening sluggish minds.

The classes in logic, philosophy, chieles, and political economy a

works and works on history, philosophy, and classical prose and poetry there are no statistics to give an idea of the tastes of the inmates. There are interesting tables of the circulation of works of fiction.

The works most in demand were "Les Miscrables." "Oliver Twist." "Adam Bede." "Scarlet Letter," "Ivanhoes." Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby." "Robert Elamere." "Arabian Nights." "Last Days of Pompeli," and "Marjorie Daw." While the library is mide up of only the best books, it includes many works of superior merit to those above. and it is carious to note that the demand for such authors as Mayne Heid, Howells. Marryat, Trollope, Black, and Hugh Conway is in simost every one of these books included in the table far below such standard works as those set down above. The fact that Victor Hugo's great story of a convict heads the list is also significant.

Mention was made of a kindergarten department, which would seem to be unnecessary in a prison that had no inmates under 10 years of age. Its existence calls attention to a peculiar class of young men which must not be confounded with the class of idiots or insane persons. Such are not sent to Elimina. Of this peculiar class of woung men which must not be confounded with the class of idiots or insane persons. Such are not sent to Elimina. Of the peculiar class of voung men which must not be confounded with the class of idiots or insane persons. Such are not sent to Elimina. Of them In full growth, children only in intellect. They are examples of An exceedingly low human type, appearing unable to control their natural appetities. Their knowledge of life is confined almost entirely to their own selves and to the localities whence they are recruited. Few of them can distinguish retween the days of the week, between the months, seasons, and years. Many are knownant of their own age and entertain hut imperfer ideas of their relations to one another or of their present surroundings."

The instruction of these singular human beings in such elementary matters as c

the degeneration alterward was most marked the degeneration alterward was most rapid, showing that the convict was simply a professional or chronic criminal, and played the hypocrite while in the reformatory, or perhaps was hencet for lack of opportunity to commit crime. But these caseaseem to be the exception. Those that improved in the institution seem to have been actually fitting themselves for an honest life. It must be remembered that the young convicts leave the reformatory for a trial of honest life with their imprisonment as handleap, which makes all look upon them with suspicion. The test to which convicts leaving penitentiaries are put. Some day society a stitude foward the penitent criminal may be less harsh. As yet the reformatory is too young for its "graduates" to get any better terms from society than the graduates of Sing Sing.

There are now in the United States some of these reformatories for male adults—in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Minnesota, Colorado, Ohlo, and Illinois, while in several other States the penitentiaries have the grading and the parole systems. In some other States the movement is in the direction of reforming measures and away from the penitentary, as the world has known it heretofore. This report is a missionary document as well as a report. It urges the establishing of reformatories everywhere, Out of a hundred arguments it advances the following are quoted here in conclusion:

"It is conceded that within the past two decades crime has more than doubled. The very life of society is dependent upon the arrest of this appailing abnormal growth of vice. It implies that the measures heretofore adopted for the prevention of lawlessness have signally failed in their purpose; that whereas created for the repressing of crime, they have witnessed, have abetted have favored its development. It implies that if the evil is to be a stopped or the proposition to the system now most in vogue, the reformers at Elmirs propose."

"Frobably the most serious b'under. The object of

APPO AND HIS GREEN GOODS GANG. Poughkeepste People Wonder How Much of a Pull They Have There and in New York.

Pougnamersia, March 25.-At the session of the County Court, to be held in this city early in April. George Appo, son of Quimbo Appo. the dwarf Japanese murderer now confined in the Matteawan Insane Asylum, Ephraim Cassle, a farmer from Transpivania county. South Carolina, and Ira Hogsed, his son-inlaw, will be tried under indictments found by the Grand Jury last week, the former for negotiating the sale of green goods, and Hogsed, who tried to kill Appo by shooting him in the eye, and Cassle, who was with him at the time, for assault in the first degree. The shooting that led to the arrest and indictment of these three men occurred in a room in the New York day Feb. 12, 1803. No event has occurred here in years that has caused so much genuine interest among all classes, not solely because of the gravity of the crime, but on account of a general distrust of the authorities, who have permitted a green goods gang from New York make their headquarters here for the past three years without molestation, although proof of their operations has appeared in the local prints a number of times.

What the people here want to know is, "How far are the authorities in this city and in New York cognizant of the operations of green goods gangs in the Hudson River Val-Early last fall a woman ran out of the Troy House, which is near the New York Seminary of the property of th Hotel, shouting. "I've been robbed!" took the next train on the Hudson River Railroad for her home in Troy, but before she went she said that she had been cheated out of \$350 by green goods men. The Chief of Police was told of the crime

way was another citizen, a much smaller man, who at the time this story opens was on the crosswalk that runs from the southwest corner to the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street. The small man saw the big man swinging along Thirtieth street toward Broadway, noted his distance from the corner and his own distance from the corner and his own distance from the point where their courses would naturally cross, and decided that as they were going he would get there first, and that he could pass in front of him. He was right as to the greater part of the big man's body, but (it was evening, and he could not see him as definitely as he could have seen him in the daytime) it appears that he was a little off in his estimate of the length of the big man's foot. He found himself when he had arrived at the point of intersection just where he had expected to that himself when he had arrived at the point of intersection just where he had expected to that himself and he thought that he was about to pass easily, when suddenly he stumbled over something and almost fell. He recovered himself after half a dozen steps, and halted and looked back with an indignant face.

He wondered what had caught his foot. He saw nothing on the sidewalk, and for a moment he wondered the more. The big man had looked neither to the right nor to the left, but had pursued his way with unbroken evenness of gait and manner just as though he were not aware that anything whatever had happened. He was now in the middle of Broadway, and moving ahead with measured tread. Looking from the sidewalk to the street the small man saw the big man once more, and this time in a better light. As he looked the expression of wonderment on his face gave way to a smile, and he want on up licoadway feeling that it was at least some satisfaction to know what it was that he had stumbled over.

CHIMMIE AND A SPORTE BOSTON BOY. IN NEW YORK CITY. They Get Into Trouble on the Bowery as Miss Pannie Mears of It.

"Say, if I ever gets old 'nough t' know wots good fer me, I'll go inter de freak shows as de mug wot discovered Harlem. I allus upsets de growler jess when it's full. an' dat's why I

ain't stuck on meself. See?
"Everyting up t' our house was runnin' elick as er amblance, an' tings was comin' my way so fast I comes near breakin' me neck er dodgin' em. Dat's good 'nough fer a mug like

me, ain't it? Sure.
"Well, lemme tell ye. I was out in de barn teachin' de coachman's kid dat new song. Are yuse on? Dis is de chorus:

An I'd radder he'd bought me de Bowrey.

" Daddy won't buy me de Bowrey. Daddy won't buy me de Bowrey 'E bought me Central Park, But it a no good after dark,

"Say, I was jess tellin' 'im I'd give 'lm one more chanst t' sing it right er I'd tump 'im. when in comes 'is wiskers wil er mug wot comes from Boston t' visit us. Say, I was on 'dat mug when 'e was t' our house before, an' I puts 'im up fer a sporty boy. See? Well, he comes out dere t' look at er hose wot 'is wiskers got fer Miss Fannie t' try fer a saddle hoss: 'cause 'e knows a hoss, dat Boston mug, when 'e sees one. I fetches de hoss outter de stall, an' was holdin' 'im while dey was pinin' 'im off. All of er suddint dat Boxtou mug says t' 'ls wiskers, 'e says, 'Don't

t'night?' +aya'e. "hay, 'is wiskers looks like 'e was parlyzed. an' I seen 'Im wink at de mug. an' tip me off like 'e was tellin' 'im fer t' hold 'is mout in front er me. Sen? Say, dat mug was er sport. sure, fer 'e let on 'e didn't tumble t' wot t' ell 'is wiskers was givin' 'im. an' 'e says, givin'

yuse know any sluggin' match on fer

A Negro Woman's Wonderful Hair.

Prom the New Orleans Times Democrat.

HOLLY SPRINGS. Miss., March 16.—Hearing the statement made in Holly Springs that a remarkable negro woman freak lived only a few miles from this town. Your correspondent determined to obtain the facts in the case.

A middle aged negrees greeted the visitor. The woman is quite dark, of a pronounced African type of physiognomy, five feet three inches tall, and in fair health, but has never had any children. She wore a white cotton turban tied about her head and tucked in at the back to support the immense weight of her hair. This she removed and laid upon the table, and unwound the braids of her wonderful hair, which went many times around her head, and dropped it upon the floor.

It was, indeed, an amazing sight. Three braids almost as thick as a man a sim close to the head, but tapering to the thickness or a finger at the ends, closely plaited and measuring sight feet six inches, braided as it is, in length. It looks a good deal like Beanish moss, but is darker, crinkled, and grizzled, coarse and almost avousive to the touch, suggesting ghastly stores.

AS TO SOME FEDERAL OFFICES.

Differences of Opinion Among Various Classes and Kinds of Auti-Sus spers. Though Mr. W. R. Grace and Mr. C. S. Fairshild have thought it advisable to hold aloof from the onset of officeholders in Washington. and to preserve an attitude of dignified indifference toward the rival claimants for places, Mr. Maurice J. Power, who acts as their spokesman in local matters, has made several trips to the capital, and has had three consultations with President Cieveland, yet the question of the Federal offices in this city is still in a muddled and unsatisfactory condition. The hitch appears to be due to a very simple matter. In one of his interviews with the President. Ambassador Power told him omething of the local political situation, and of the willingness of the President's carly friends, and original supporters, to sustain his Administration by every means possible 'It is our intention, Mr. President." said Brother Power, "to organize your friends in New York and to perfect—" Mr. Cleveland in-terrupted the conversation by exclaiming:

you would have done it some time ago! Mr. Cleveland's special partisans are divided into two hostile and jealous camps. Those who adhere to Secretary Fairchild are for the setting up of a complete "machine," to be constructed by means of Federal patronage. and to be employed for local purposes at the next city election. They are for overthrowing the powers that be, as far as possible, by al-liance with up-State Democrats, similarly favored with Post Office and Internal revenue posts. The Grace contingent, on the other hand, are for leaving well enough alone and

Well why don't you? I should have thought

Meinted by the Piney Woods Negro Whe

Was the Victim.

The superstition of negroes is proverbial, and their belief in Voudooism (particularly those of the very ignorant class) is fixed. They do not tell of this belief to white persons as a rule, yet a piney woods negro did unburden himself to a News reporter as follows:

"Hit's er gittin' so 'mongst dese wufess niggers dat no 'spectable pusson cain't wuk at no sawmill no mo. 'Wy, I wus a wulkin' at a mill on de Trinity and Sabine road. He an my wife wus a livin' in a cabip by de tank, just whar de eyars go by. Dey wite a poor, shifless, no 'sount fool nigger whut ud wuk two days an den shoot craps de rest of de week. He boa'ded wid me, an' I only taxed 'im two bits ar day boad. Bime-bay he gits inter me er bouter dollar an fo' bits, an' I says ter him dat he mus' pay me er move—he shorely mus. Wid dat he gits mad an' lows dat he'll fix me. An' he moves ter ernudder house.

"De naixt mawnin' I wus er gwine out er der do' when I ketches my fut erginst er pine stump, an' blam' I hits de groun' laik I wus er beef. I hurted myse's so dat I cain't do no wuk dat day.

"In de atternoon my woman she was er gwine ter de well fer er pail er water when she ketches her laig in er hole in der dolly way at de mill, an' she squalis out an' hit turns out dat she runs a pine silver inter her shin.

"Den dat night my chimbley ketches fire an' de house mos' burns down. Den I project roun' in my mind an' fixes it up dat de wulless nigger is de cause of an' dis tubble. An' I lows i's er gwinter maik him hard ter ketch. So I takes my razzer an' santers over ter do house whar he lives at an' dere he wus er shootin' craps. I jist enesks up ahind 'im, an' de razzer at his iroat. Den I tells' im int he's hoodoos me an' if he doan say dat he'll come with me an' talk dem hoodoos erway. I's er gwinter maik him hard ter ketch. So I takes my razzer as an ter of on n' reaches under de stoop an' fotches out er small passel tied up wid er bit er thou on hit kines er shore yaller paper. I knows h